

which one must bear in mind when learning an unknown language. Because of the elementary character of the book one cannot expect an exhaustive treatment, so that not all questions are answered. For example, one misses the warning that one can discover affixes which are identical in form but must be distinguished because they have a different function in different word classes. But even the professional linguist will be able to learn certain things from this short introduction, and an extensive bibliography is given for anyone who wishes to delve deeper into the subjects dealt with. Thus the book shows how language-learning may become a fascinating business, even for those who are apt to abhor it.

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Manual of Articulatory Phonetics, by William A. Smalley, New York, Practical Anthropology; Pt. 1, 217 pp., 1961, \$ 2.00; Pt. 2, 272 pp., 1962, \$ 2.00; Workbook supplement, 186 pp., 1962.

A fundamental part of language-learning, and one in which "learning by listening" and "mimicry" are of prime importance, is that of learning the "pronunciation", or to use the technical term, the study of phonetics. Anyone who wishes to be able to use a foreign language well must learn to distinguish the various foreign sounds, and to imitate them correctly. Without this, the most fluent and grammatically correct use of the language remains incomprehensible, or at least sounds strange. Long and constant practice with both mouth and ear are required in order to achieve easy and accurate pronunciation. It is therefore useful for people who may encounter very diverse types of language to learn in advance of the wide range of sound-types which they may possibly meet with, and gain practice in distinguishing between them and imitating them.

Smalley's book is an interesting attempt to meet the need for a simple, systematic textbook which may be used for such training in practical phonetics. It has developed from several years experience in teaching phonetics, and has therefore been tested in practical use.

Together there are some 33 lessons, in each of which certain sound-types are described, each according to its articulatory characteristics, with clear diagrams and examples for illustration, and with practical advice and extensive drills for exercising the pronunciation. In a systematic manner progress is made from elementary to more complex sounds, so that a wide area of general phonetics is covered.

Part 1 contains seven lessons on consonants (e.g. on voicing, aspiration, affricates and nasals), and alternating with these four on intonation and pitch, and three on vowels. Part 2 contains nine more lessons on consonants and nine on vowels, including treatments of such exotic sounds as clicks, implosives and glottalized consonants.

The Workbook Supplement provides several written exercises to be used along with the Manual.

Since the Manual is a graded textbook, the first volume deals chiefly with the more "normal" sound-types, i.e. more normal for English-speaking students. For although the book gives a course on phonetics which is *general* rather than related to any particular language, it is clear that the peculiarities of English pronunciation are taken as the point of departure. The pupil is taught to become conscious of his own pronunciation, then trained to depart at will from his own speech-habits, and so learns to pronounce other sounds which do not occur in English. This didactic method is obvious and useful, but speakers of other languages will often have other requirements. For example, a Dutch student will have difficulty with palatal affricates, but not with unaspirated stops (which are drilled very thoroughly in the Manual). Yet it seems that the book will be useful also for non-English students, who will obviously need to know English anyway.

An attractive peculiarity of the Manual is that tape recordings are available of all the exercises which it contains (a complete set costs \$ 82.50). These enable the student to hear an almost natural rendering of all the new sounds of which he reads, and he can play these over until he has learned to mimic them himself. Moreover several of these recordings give materials from actual languages pronounced by native speakers from different parts of the world, which is certainly the most direct and natural way of presenting foreign sound-types. Although the author in his foreword mentions some disadvantages and inadequacies of the tape-recordings, these may nevertheless be considered indispensable for following the course without a live-tutor, and they greatly enhance the value and practical usefulness of the book. For no written description or phonetic symbol is as clear as the spoken sound itself.

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The New English Octapla, Eight English Versions of the New Testament. In the Tyndale-King James Tradition, edited by Luther A. Weigle. xxxvi, 1489 pp. New York, Edinburgh, Toronto: Thomas Nelson and Sons. \$ 20.00.

For the student of the English Bible and of "Bible English" who wishes to follow the development of the traditional English versions from Tyndale to the RSV, this book should provide a fascinating study. Here, in four sections on each of two facing pages, one can compare eight English versions from 1535 to 1960. In 1841 S. Bagster and Sons in London published the English Hexapla, containing the